

garians. It was admitted, however, that the Bulgars had succeeded in taking a point in the neighborhood dominating the railway, which, while not actually preventing its use, made it very hazardous.

The legation also insisted that the Serbians were still successfully resisting the invaders on both fronts, and that, despite tremendous attacks, the advance of the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians was very slight.

Berlin's official announcement to-night, however, recounts further gains, and asserts that the Austro-Hungarians are nearing Shabatz, west of Belgrade, and that the Serbians have been thrown back south of Lueca and Borevac, while the Bulgarians have succeeded in occupying Sultan Tepe, to the southeast of Egri Palanka, and have captured 2,000 prisoners and twelve cannons.

**Report Bulgars at Istip.**  
A report from Salonica asserts that another Bulgarian attack is under way, with Uskub as its objective, and that Istip, more than fifty miles inside the Serb border, has been occupied.

The official report as given out in Berlin is as follows:  
Austro-Hungarian troops are pushing forward toward Shabatz. In the region south of Ripanj further engagements are in progress. South of Lueca and Borevac the enemy has been again defeated.

By means of a quick attack, Bulgarian troops put themselves in possession of Sultan Tepe, to the southwest of Egri Palanka (about eight miles west of the Bulgarian border). During an advance on Kumanovo they took 2,000 prisoners and captured twelve cannons.

The Vienna report follows:  
The Austro-Hungarian troops approach Shabatz (west of Belgrade). They have thrown the Serbians from the fortified heights near Ripanj and southeast of Grocka (both places south of Belgrade).

From Sofia the following belated report has been received:  
Our armies advancing in Serbia have obtained the following successes: In the Timok Valley they occupied the line of Tcherni, the village of Vrh Charbonov, the village of Aditehvac, the village of Baline Novo and Balaholovci, the north in addition to the skilful maneuvers from the south, our troops seized the important strategic point of Sultan Tepe, near Straun. Two thousand prisoners and twelve guns were captured.

**Rumania Alarms Bulgaria.**  
An offensive directed at Montenegro is apparently about to be undertaken by the Austro-Germans, according to a dispatch from Frankfurt, which says that 20,000 Austrians and German infantrymen, with artillery, have arrived at Sarejevo from Galicia. An effort is to be made, the correspondent says, to subdue the tribesmen of the Black Mountain and to clear the way from Bosnia to the Dalmatian coast.

Bulgaria has become alarmed at the attitude of Rumania, the Salonica correspondent of the Havas agency telegraphs, and is concentrating troops hastily in Doderda, supposedly because there has been renewed activity by Allied envoys at Bucharest. Sofia has not lessened her guard on the Greek frontier, says the dispatch, despite Athens' assurances of neutrality.

Considerable importance is attached to the arrival at Odessa of a military mission en route from Rumania to Paris. Its object is not known, but it is thought here that such a mission would hardly be undertaken unless Rumania contemplated action on the side of the Allies.

Premier Zaimis has agreed, according to Athens indicate, to the reception of Serbian refugees in Greece, with the stipulation that Serbia guarantee their maintenance. Great numbers from the Serbian part of Macedonia as far north as Istip have already arrived in Greek border towns, where

they have taxed the resources of the authorities.

**Bulgars Flee from Coast.**  
Thus practically the whole population of the Bulgarian and Turkish Aegean Sea coasts are reported to have deserted their homes and moved to the interior, in expectation of the allied attack on Dedagatch, which the landing at Enos makes imminent.

Large numbers of Turkish troops are reported as being rushed toward Enos and Dedagatch to oppose the landing of the Allied troops. The Bulgarians are also taking energetic measures to protect Dedagatch, and are planting guns and troops on the hills behind the town to prevent any Allied advance northward from the coast.

While the extent of Italy's co-operation in the Balkans has not yet been announced, the renewal of her offensive along the Tyrolean front has had its effect in preventing the dispatch of any further reinforcements, so urgently called for by Field Marshal von Macdonald. The capture of Trieste and the storming of the Brentonico Castle Dosso, threatening Riva and Rovereto, with Italian command of the railway to Trent, means, according to experts here, the tripling of Austria's efforts to meet the increased pressure.

King Victor Emmanuel held a council to-day with Lieutenant General Cardona, chief of the General Staff, and General Porro, commander in chief of the Abruzzi, says a Udine dispatch. Nothing has been known as to the subjects discussed or the decisions arrived at, but it is inferred from the presence of the Duke of the Abruzzi, who is commander-in-chief of the Italian fleet, that Italy's participation in the Balkan campaign was talked over.

**Czar Denounces Bulgars.**  
A supplementary communication to the imperial manifesto of yesterday has been issued from Petrograd, reviewing the friendly services of Russia for Bulgaria in the past and pointing out the "treachery" of King Ferdinand. This communication says:

"When Turkey and Bulgaria were threatened with war on account of financial relations the Russian government intervened in an amicable manner. Part of the Turkish debt was transferred to Bulgaria, whereby the latter, on advantageous conditions, was freed of all obligations to Turkey.

"Thus having realized for Bulgaria its actual independence, Russia for its part recognized the Bulgarian people by recognizing Ferdinand as the Bulgarian ruler. While well aware of the real aims of the Czar, Russia refused from interference with Bulgaria's internal affairs, firmly believing that sooner or later the eyes of the emancipated people would be opened and that it would find a way to save itself from the new servitude threatening it.

**Ferdinand Wrecked Country.**  
"The victorious war of the united Balkan people against their ancient enemy, Turkey, assured to Bulgaria an honorable place in the Slavic family. But under Austro-German suggestion, contrary to the advice of the Russian Emperor and without the knowledge of the Bulgarian government, the Czar prince on June 29, 1913, moved Bulgarian armies against the Serbians. This treacherous act of King Ferdinand raised a gulf between two fraternal allied peoples. On this day, a black day for all Slavdom, Ferdinand wrecked the country, but rendered invaluable service to Germany.

"The defeat of Bulgaria and the punishment imposed upon that unhappy country by the Bucharest Treaty, which deprived it of almost all the fruits of victory, deeply wounded Ferdinand's self-esteem. He became intent on regaining Macedonia, which he had lost by his own folly, and extending his possessions at the cost of other Balkan states. Consequently he completely and finally subordinated a free country to German influence. For an entire year the Allies tried to free the unhappy Bulgarian people from German hands, but Ferdinand remained deaf to all advice."

Washington, Oct. 20.—The Bulgarian coast on the Aegean and Black seas has been mined, according to a dispatch to-day from American Minister Vopicka, at Bucharest. He also stated that the Port of Dedagatch had been closed to navigation since October 1. Bulgarian lighthouses have ceased to operate.

**BRITISH GUNS HALT ATTACK**  
Heavy Fire Forces Back Enemy's Infantry at Hulluch.

**GERMANS BOMBARD FRONT NEAR RHEIMS**  
Prepare for New Assaults—Artillery Duels Rage in Champagne.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
London, Oct. 20.—In determined efforts to loosen the British salient north of Lens the Germans are again attacking the British forces around Hulluch. Sir John French reports that after a heavy bombardment of the British trenches along the front, from the quarries to Hulluch, the enemy infantry attempted to attack across the open ground, but the heavy fire of the British infantry, machine guns and rifles checked the assault.

Driven back here, the Germans next attempted to force back the British position near the Hohenzollern redoubt. A large force, armed with bombs, was engaged in the effort, but failed to gain ground, and suffered heavy losses.

Along the rest of the front there has been nothing except artillery duels. The German guns have opened a violent bombardment on the French front east of Rheims, where an unsuccessful charge was made yesterday. Apparently the Kaiser's troops plan another assault in this sector and the heavy artillery is paving the way.

**FRENCH OFFICIAL.**  
The War Office in Paris gave out this communication:  
The artillery actions during the course of the day were particularly violent to the north of Arras, in the sector of Loos, the Givenchy wood and in the neighborhood of the road from Lille.

The concentrated fire of our batteries exploded large deposits of munitions in the German lines to the north of the Aisne and to the north of the Navarin front.

To the east of Rheims, on the front which extends from the Butte de la Pucelle to Bruny, a new and very violent German bombardment with shells of all calibres and projectiles of a suffocating nature, is reported. Our artillery replied energetically.

In the sector of Lihons our artillery directed against German trenches, which silenced the machine guns in their trenches, which had been attacking our lines.

**GERMAN OFFICIAL.**  
The statement issued by Germany Army Headquarters says:  
During a reconnoitering advance northeast of Bruny, in the Champagne, we made prisoners of four officers and 364 men and captured three machine guns and three mine throwers, together with much material. At Middelkerke a British flying machine was shot down, and the occupants were captured.

**BRITISH OFFICIAL.**  
A report from Field Marshal Sir John French says:  
An enemy attack yesterday afternoon was made against our front from the quarries to Hulluch. After a heavy bombardment on our trenches, infantry attempted to attack across the open ground, but was

completely stopped by our combined artillery, machine gun and rifle fire. This was followed by a number of bombing attacks in the neighborhood of the Hohenzollern redoubt and Pesse No. 8. All these attacks were also repulsed. The enemy's losses were very severe.

**CENSOR CUT BULLETIN**  
Deleted Statement About Italians from Austrian Announcement.  
Berlin, Oct. 20.—(By wireless to Sayville, Long Island.)—The official statement issued yesterday by the Austrian War Office, after describing the repulse of Italian infantry, shouted "Avanti!" (Forward!) from their trenches, but did not advance.

This sentence did not appear in the version of the Austrian statement of yesterday as received by way of London last night, and apparently was disapproved by a British censor.

**GRENAD KILLS 52 IN PARIS FACTORY**  
Explosion Caused by Careless Workmen Wrecks Plant and Injures Many Women.

Paris, Oct. 20.—Fifty-two persons are reported to have been killed in an explosion this afternoon in a factory in the Rue de Tolbiac, while one hundred or more were injured. Many of the victims were women employed in the factory, which was wrecked.

President Poincaré and Minister of the Interior Malvy visited the scene and gave directions to the rescuing forces.

An auto truck was being loaded when workmen accidentally dropped a grenade, causing an explosion, which was followed by two others in quick succession. The explosion destroyed not only the main factory and other buildings connected with it, but everything within a radius of 100 yards, and damaged buildings five hundred yards distant. It was followed by fire, which was soon extinguished.

Of the forty-one bodies recovered this morning, twenty were found injured persons were treated at the emergency hospital which was quickly installed at the scene. Twenty others were removed to another hospital. It is estimated the injured would exceed one hundred.

Reports that the explosion was the result of the work of spies were denied.

**WILSON FINISHES NOTE FOR BRITAIN**  
Protest on Stopping of Ships to Be Sent This Week.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)  
Washington, Oct. 20.—President Wilson has practically completed his examination of the draft of the note to Great Britain submitted by Secretary Lansing. It is stated authoritatively that the note will not be delayed beyond this week.

Owing to the complex nature of the subject and the extreme length of the document, the President has been obliged to devote a great deal of time to it. He worked yesterday on his way to Princeton, and again turned his attention to it this morning.

The sending of the note has been postponed several times on account of new notes from Great Britain, and because of the acute nature of the German controversy. Twice it has been necessary to redraft it completely to incorporate the State Department's conclusions on new developments in the commercial situation.

Officials of the State Department say that they do not expect any new concessions from Great Britain as a result of their representations. There can be no doubt, they say, that the controversy with Great Britain over restraint of neutral commerce will have to be submitted to arbitration.

**WOULD QUIT BRITAIN TO ESCAPE SERVICE**  
Shirkers' Desire to Emigrate May Hasten Conscription.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
London, Oct. 20.—Close on the heels of the announcement that if Lord Derby's campaign for recruiting is unsuccessful Britain will adopt conscription at the end of six weeks appear startling indications that a great number of men eligible for military service are making plans for emigration to America and the British colonies—even to Ireland—to escape service. That this is no idle rumor is proved by the fact that half a dozen letters were received this morning by The Tribune correspondent asking for information regarding the proper bureau or authority to give details needed by emigrants to America.

There seems to be no doubt that this outflow will reach serious proportions unless it is checked by government action, and the authorities will deal with the new problem immediately.

It is pointed out that great damage would be done to England should any great number of her sons pour into Canada, Australia or India, which have given freely of their men and supplies to help the mother country. Aside from this injury would be the moral effect on Great Britain's allies. It is possible that conscription may come sooner than it is anticipated, for apparently there is no less method of stopping emigration until it is adopted.

In order to release men of military age in London, it was announced at the Police Department this evening that hereafter licenses would be issued to women to work as omnibus and street-car conductors.

**LANSING CONSIDERS PAROLE VIOLATIONS**  
German Crews at Norfolk To Be Kept on Their Ships.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)  
Washington, Oct. 20.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, acting Secretary of the Navy, referred to the State Department to-day the cases of breach of parole of eight German naval officers interned at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Secretary Lansing has not decided what action will be taken, but it is probable that the German government will be asked to return the men if they reach the Fatherland.

The Navy Department has no trace of the men. War vessels off the Cape have been notified of the flight of the yacht Eclair.

Precedent for a demand on the German government for the return of the men exists in the case of two Russian officers who escaped from internment in San Francisco during the Russo-Japanese war and made their way back to Russia. The Russian government, at the request of the State Department, sent them back.

The Navy Department is determined that no interned Germans shall escape. It is understood that the paroles will be revoked and that the officers and crews of the interned cruisers Prinz Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm will be confined to their ships.

**GERMANS SHELL RIGA RAILROAD**  
Von Hindenburg Pushes on North of Mitau with New Forces.

**RUSSIAN FORCES TAKE CZERNOWITZ**  
Czar's Troops Will Not Evacuate Bessarabia—Battles on the Styrr Continue.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
Petrograd, Oct. 20.—(Dispatch to "The Daily Chronicle," London.)—Operations on the Riga front are growing more serious. The Germans have brought up reinforcements, partly from the Dvina front and partly from reserves in the rear. Apparently they intend once more to undertake the exceedingly difficult task of forcing the Dvina near Riga.

The country along the left bank of the Dvina toward the mouth is thickly wooded and it is impossible to operate here on a front at once broad and compact. The Germans are advancing in separate columns from the Mitau-Windau and the Mitau-Neugut section of the railway. They have advanced about two miles, but are being actively engaged by the Russian troops.

Near Friedland, where their artillery has opened fire from the left bank on the Riga-Dvinsk railway, which here runs close to the northern bank of the river. The Russians are pressing on the flanks, bombing stations between Mitau and Neugut from their Sikorski biplanes and at the same time opposing strong resistance to the increasing fire of the enemy on Dvinsk.

The new Riga operations by the Germans seem for the present to be in a stage of reconnaissance. The development will depend on the turns of fortune rather than on any definite plan.

The Russian authorities have decided that the favorable turn in military affairs has rendered it unnecessary to carry out the contemplated evacuation of the three northern districts of the government of Bessarabia.

London, Oct. 20.—Progress northeast and northwest of Mitau in von Hindenburg's drive at Riga is reported by the German War Office.

A report from Bucharest to-day said that the Teuton armies in the south had been forced to evacuate Czernowitz, capital of the Austrian crownland of Bukovina, southeast of Galicia, and lying 146 miles southeast of Lemberg. The fall of this important town will have its effect on Rumania, for it lies less than twenty-five miles from the Rumanian border. Its capture relieves somewhat the pressure of the Teutonic forces on Rumania.

**GERMAN OFFICIAL.**  
The official statement given out at Berlin says:  
Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—Our troops made further progress northeast and northwest of Mitau and captured several positions of the enemy.

Army Group of Prince Leopold—The capture of the town of Neugut, capital of the province of Posen, is reported.

Army Group of General von Linsingen—Local battles on the Styrr still continue.

**AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL.**  
The official communication given out at Vienna says:  
A Russian armored train has been destroyed by the Austro-Hungarian troops. Two machine guns and a quantity of rifles and ammunition were captured.

**CARSON RESIGNED TO SAVE CABINET**  
Continued from page 1

my presence in the Cabinet could not be of any use in the critical situation in which we were involved.

"I need hardly say I am not suggesting that anyone could possibly be compared with those who have much more experience and greater wisdom in dealing with such situations, but at the same time I held and hold the views I have expressed very strongly and, I hope the House will believe, conscientiously and patriotically I did not think that under the circumstances I could be anything but a source of weakness at a time requiring great strength and consistency.

"That is all I can say, and I ask the House to believe that in the course I have taken I have been actuated by no personal party motive, but that I have acted to the best of my ability solely in the interests of my country."

Mr. Edward Carson's speech was punctuated with cheers and concluded amid loud shouts of approval.

Cabinet ministers again were bombarded with war questions in the House of Commons, but for the most part they managed to escape an intended frontal attack. In the course of the day it developed that the officer who commanded the landing of British troops at Suva Bay, on the Gallipoli Peninsula, had been shelled, and that he holds no command in the army at present.

The suggestion made by William Joynson-Hicks, Unionist member for the Brentford Division of Middlesex, of a policy of reprisals as a deterrent to Zeppelin raids was frowned on by the War Office. Mr. Tennant remarking that such a policy always had been the subject of considerable controversy.

The condition of Premier Asquith, who was suddenly taken ill yesterday, was described by his physicians at noon to-day as satisfactory. The following bulletin was given out:  
"The Prime Minister passed a satisfactory night. His condition improved.

**AMERICAN PLEA MOVES KAISER**  
German Emperor Postpones the Execution of French Women Condemned to Death.

Washington, Oct. 20.—Ambassador Gerard cabled to-day that he had taken up with the German authorities the cases of Miss Jeanne de Belleville and Miss Thulier, sentenced to death for espionage in Belgium, and that the women probably would be reprieved. His message, of which the French government has been advised, was in response to instructions cabled by Secretary Lansing at the request of Ambassador Jusserand.

The case of Miss Cavell, the English nurse shot by the German commander at Brussels, has not been officially called to the attention of the State Department, although it has been reported that the British government would ask the United States to investigate.

London, Oct. 20.—The American and Spanish ministers to Belgium intervened to have commuted the death sentence passed by the German authorities in Brussels on Miss Thulier, a British nurse, but their efforts were fruitless. Lord Lansdowne told the House of Lords this evening. In the case of two French women, also sentenced to death, strong representations made by Pope Benedict and King Alfonso of Spain had the effect of postponing the executions until the German Emperor considered the report.

Lord Lansdowne added that the people of this country were being continually shocked by such incidents, the last one always being more shocking than the one preceding. A full report of the Cavell case, he said, had just been received from the American Minister to Belgium, and would be published without delay.

Lord Lansdowne added that Miss Cavell, by her conduct, might have rendered herself liable to severe punishment, but he had no hesitation in saying that she might, at any rate, have expected that measure of mercy which he believed in no civilized country would be refused to one who not only was a woman, but a very brave and devoted woman, and one who had given all her efforts and energies to the mitigation of the sufferings of others.

Berlin, Oct. 20 (via wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—The Overseas News Agency says that President Wilson, in addition to Pope Benedict, interceded on behalf of the Countess de Belleville, Miss Thulier and several other persons who were court-martialed in Belgium and convicted of having aided in the escape of Belgian and French prisoners, and the execution of whose sentences was postponed by Emperor William.

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